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INDIANAPOLIS

JULY, 1924

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ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

LIBRARY TAX LEVIES

The time is approaching when library boards will be meeting to plan the budget for the next year. The president of the board should secure a copy of the "State Board of Accounts of Indiana Budget Classifications, etc.," a copy of which has been sent to each public official. The last page of this booklet shows the form to be used in publishing the notice to taxpayers. The method and the time of giving such notice should be strictly followed. The board should fix the rate needed for the proper functioning of the library, should certify the same as the law directs, and should see that the rate fixed is placed upon the tax duplicates. If an extra fund is being raised, as for a new building, such purpose should be explained in publishing notice of budget.

DISTRICT MEETING REPORTS

The library district meetings for the year are now over, the last having been held at Warsaw May 8th. Fifteen meetings have been held in cities and towns distributed rather evenly over the state, and the total registered attendance has been four hundred and fifty, an average of 30 persons per meeting.

The librarians, assistants, trustees and others who attended these meetings have widened and increased their acquaintance with their fellow workers, and have considered with them their common problems and the methods of doing more effective work. Co-operation throughout the year and future years will be easier and more probable than it could have been without these district meetings.

Columbus, March 27th

Twenty-eight persons responded to roll call, each commenting on some book about Indiana or by an Indiana author. Particularly interesting was the comment of Miss Snipes on DuFore's *The vine dresser*, a rare old book about the settlement of Vevay. The morning program consisted of four talks: How the library serves and may serve ministers, farmers, club women and housewives; the speakers respectively were Rev. A. Sharp, Glenn Thompson, Mrs. W. W. Lambert (Mrs. Lambert's paper was printed in the April *Library Occurrent*), and Mrs. J. C. Ballinger.

At the luncheon, Mr. Donald DuShane and Mr. Samuel Sharp, city and county superintendents, respectively, made good talks expressing their appreciation of public libraries. Mr. W. D. Wooden spoke words of welcome to the visitors and Mrs. Anna Brown favored them with music.

In the afternoon Miss Wennerstrum spoke on "The next step in library development," emphasizing the ideal of bringing the right book to the reader who needs it.

Mr. Curry then spoke on the desirability and the means of making libraries more serviceable to men. Mr. DuShane contributed much to the lively discussion with which the meeting closed.

Bloomington, April 2d

A district meeting was held at Bloomington Wednesday, April 2d. The following libraries were represented: Bedford, Bloom-

ington Public Library, Bloomington High School, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Ladoga, Mitchell and Orleans. The Library Commission was represented by Mr. Arthur R. Curry and Miss Della Frances Northey.

Miss Bertha Ashby, librarian of the Bloomington Public Library, opened the meeting with roll call. The librarians and trustees responded with some fact of general interest to librarians.

Mr. Curry gave a talk on "Relation of men to libraries." He emphasized the importance of selecting books that men will read. He also advised the librarians to take advantage of all free material as many industrial plants were publishing very useful material.

The visitors were then taken in cars to the Bloomington High School Library where Mrs. E. E. Ramsey, the librarian, talked on the "Work of the Bloomington High School Library." It was interesting to know that it was founded sixteen years ago. All the books and supplies are purchased from the profits of a school book store. The High School Library contains 7,500 books and receives 65 magazines.

After a good luncheon at the Christian Church, Mr. Curry called on Judge J. B. Wilson to discuss the advisability of legislation to empower library boards to issue bonds for library building funds. After some discussion on that point he talked on the value of good libraries to communities and to the nation and placed them next to schools.

After a drive through the University Campus, the librarians convened for the afternoon session.

Mrs. George Henley charmed us with a piano solo and Mrs. Anna Maxwell Schram sang most delightfully two songs.

"Taking the books to the people," was ably discussed by Miss Northey. She explained the importance of good selection, the distribution of the books, and how to get money to purchase the books.

Prof. W. E. Jenkins concluded the program with "Where is literature going?"

Prof. Jenkins does not believe that great art exists in the present literature or paintings of today. He declares that Science has corrupted art; that, in order to compete with the mechanical science, the artists have painted things as they are not. So it is in poetry and fiction. He finishes his discussion with this remark "The wise man has always seen things as they are and the vision of what they are going to be."

Mr. Curry as chairman extended thanks to Miss Ashby and the Bloomington Library Trustees for their fine hospitality and pleasure they gave to the visitors.—Miss Minta Stone, secretary of the meeting.

Terre Haute, April 9th

This was one of the best of our district meetings, and all were good. Mrs. B. B. White, president of the city school board, which is also the library board, gave the address of welcome and later gave a good talk on "The library desk from the patron's side." Miss Lillian Brooks, librarian at Warren branch, spoke on "How I teach children to use the library." Miss Ola Boling, librarian at Clinton, spoke on "The library desk from the librarian's side." Mrs. Sallie Hughes gave an interesting report of the work being done by the Terre Haute library system.

After the luncheon, Miss Wennerstrum led a round table discussion of library problems. Mr. Charles M. Curry spoke on "Children's literature," emphasizing the idea that learning to read is (or should be) a life-long process for every individual. Mr. Arthur Curry spoke on "Men and libraries," and Miss Ethel Daum, of the Normal School faculty, read several of Mr. Max Ehrmann's poems. Music for the meeting was furnished by the McLean quartet.

Vincennes, April 16th

This meeting came as a birthday celebration to the local library staff, the library building having been dedicated just five

years ago. A sort of holiday spirit, inspired somewhat by the fine spring day, characterized the meeting. Twenty-three librarians and trustees assembled at the library by 10:30 and then they were taken in automobiles provided by the Vincennes Rotary Club to several points of historic interest. They explored the William Henry Harrison house from the wine-press and powder magazine rooms in the cellar to the lookout window in the top of the roof. They also went through the old Catholic Cathedral and spent some time in looking over its fine library of old maps and rare books.

This tour took up the morning. Then came the lunch at the Grand Hotel. After an intermission, the librarians reassembled at the auditorium, where the meeting opened with a talk by Mr. Curry on "The librarian's reading". Mr. J. O. Beck, of Lafayette, then gave "Readings from original verse", mainly from his book entitled *Windows in Dragon Town*. Miss Wennerstrum then conducted an interesting round table discussion on various library topics, during which time the local library staff served tea. Then came the end of a perfect day.

Jeffersonville, April 24th

Because of Jeffersonville being in the extreme southeastern part of the state, there were not as many librarians in attendance as had been hoped for, only Corydon, New Albany, Seymour and Jeffersonville being represented. Miss Snipes of Vevay was not present to discuss "County library methods and results," and the morning hours were given over to the roll call responses, mentioning items of recent general interest to librarians and the "Library problems" round table conducted by Miss Annette Clark of New Albany, both of which brought forth some interesting discussions.

A most enjoyable luncheon was served at the new hotel. Mr. Taggart, president of the library board, in his welcome to the

visiting librarians, spoke very interestingly of the early history of Jeffersonville.

"Certification of librarians" was discussed by Miss Wennerstrum at the afternoon session. This was followed by extended comments and questions concerning library school training, the value of certification in general and the advantages of voluntary or required certification.

Mr. Curry spoke on the standardization of library work.

Mount Vernon, May 1st

The meeting opened with greetings to the visitors by Mrs. H. B. Fitton, president of the local library board. Instead of roll call, each librarian in order arose, gave her name and position, and introduced members of her staff or trustees who were present. Informal comments followed on work accomplished during the year in the several libraries represented. Mrs. Nora C. Fretagot gave a brief interesting account of William McClure and the Workingmen's libraries.

The afternoon meeting was held in the Council Room, City Building. Mr. Curry talked on "Extension of service," which subject was further discussed by Miss Ethel McCollough and Miss Elsie McKay of Evansville. A fine talk, interspersed with humor, was then given by W. S. Painter, superintendent of city schools, on the relation of the library to the schools.

After adjournment to the library, tea was served by the local staff, and those whose train schedules or plans permitted, were given an automobile ride over the city and surrounding country.

Warsaw, May 8th

One of our best district meetings was this one at Warsaw, the last of the series of fifteen. As it was a return to the north central part of the state after several meetings had been held in the southern part, we expected it to be well attended, and we

were gratified to have about fifty librarians and trustees present. Three men trustees from Nappanee deserve mention, because a special effort has been made to interest trustees in these annual library district meetings. They added much to the meeting and apparently got a good deal out of it as they requested that a district meeting be held next year at Nappanee.

Several announcements were made: the A. L. A. meetings for 1924 and 1926, by Mr. Curry; the joint meeting of the I. L. A. and I. L. T. A., by Miss Ella F. Corwin; Indiana's plans for the certification of librarians, by Miss Wennerstrum of the commission staff. Mr. Curry also urged that contributions be made to fulfill the promise of the I. L. A. and I. L. T. A. to provide a \$500 scholarship in the American Library School of Paris, France. Miss Rachel Ogle, treasurer of the I. L. A., Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana, will gladly receive such contributions and acknowledge the same through the *Occurrent*.

The main part of the program was an address by Prof. T. V. Smith, dean in the Colleges, University of Chicago, on the subject "The Ministry of Books." (The gist of this speech will be found on page 70.)

After the lunch hour at Hotel Hays, during which time the guests were favored with music by the High School Orchestra, the afternoon session began with music by the following trio: Dorothy Kehler, Mary Elizabeth Rarick and Mildred Brunner. They were accompanied by Miss Jacques. Then followed a round table discussion of library problems under the able guidance of Miss Miriam Netter, librarian of the Warsaw Public Library. Mrs. E. B. Smith, accompanied by Mrs. George Franklin, rendered two delightful solos about spring and gardens, and Miss Northey closed the program with a talk on "Books for the home."

"A good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured upon purpose to a life beyond life."

Milton—*Areopagitica*.

SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS ACCEPTED FOR 1924

Barrack, Mrs. Marshall, Librarian, Jasonville.
 Beachem, Hallie Mae, Assistant, Indianapolis.
 Bernstein, Goldie Irene, Assistant, Indianapolis.
 Bishop, Effie, Assistant, Rochester.
 Cathcart, Hazel I., Assistant, Scottsburg.
 Clay, Lucile, Assistant, Lebanon.
 Cook, Mrs. Gertrude M., Assistant, Lebanon.
 Cosand, Miriam, Assistant, Columbus.
 Crull, Mrs. Charlotte D., Assistant, Gary.
 Culp, Estella, Assistant, Nappanee.
 Dickinson, Madalynne, Assistant, Gary.
 Feeley, Pauline F., Assistant, Crawfordsville.
 Foxworthy, Mary L., Acting Librarian, Ladoga.
 Fritz, Julie A., Teacher, Fort Wayne.
 Harmon, Susie, Assistant, Indianapolis.
 Hauss, Elizabeth, Assistant, Aurora.
 Henkel, Helen, Assistant Librarian, Shortridge High School, Indianapolis.
 Henley, Mrs. Ora D., Assistant, Carthage.
 Howell, Mary E., Librarian, Edinburg.
 Kerney, Mildred, Assistant, Evansville.
 Knott, Mary, Assistant, Hartford City.
 Lange, Ruth, Assistant, North Vernon.
 Lutz, Helen, Assistant, Tipton.
 McComas, Kathryn, Assistant, Merom.
 Miko, Mrs. Charlotte W., Assistant, Gary.
 Moore, Lorene, Assistant, Rochester.
 Murch, Marjorie, Assistant, Evansville.
 Osterhus, Grace B., Assistant, South Bend.
 Rettig, Mildred, Assistant, Evansville.
 Rhine, Olive, Librarian, Walton.
 Riffle, Lois, Librarian, Otterbein.
 Rohmer, Esther, Assistant, Clinton.
 Routt, Laura, Assistant, Washington.
 St. John, Sarah, Librarian, The John Heron Art Institute, Indianapolis.
 Williams, Genevieve, Librarian, Huntingburg.

INDIANA DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING APRIL AND MAY, 1924

*Accounts, Board of. "County Opinions with Citations."
 Charities, Board of State. Bul. No. 136, March 1924.
 Conservation, Dept. of (Div. of Entomology) Pub. No. 43, April 1924, "Brood and Adult Bee Diseases in Indiana," by C. O. Yost.
 Insane, Central Hospital for. Report 1923.
 *Insane Criminals, Hospital for. Report 1923.
 *Public Instruction, Dept. of. Bul. No. 70, Feb. 1924, "Suggestions on School House Planning."
 Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Report 1923.
 State Prison. Report 1923.
 Woman's Prison. Report 1923.
 *Not given to State Library for distribution.

YOU

Is YOUR LIBRARY and YOUR STAFF represented on the list of contributors to the Scholarship Fund for the American Library School in Paris? If not, will you not send at *once* all you possibly can to Rachel Ogle, Treasurer I. L. A., Franklin College Library, Franklin, Indiana? Only 51 out of the 320 libraries are represented. Less than half the necessary amount has been received! Shall we disappoint those who are expecting this gift? Shall we not make good our pledge?

Sincerely,

ORPHA MAUD PETERS,
 President, I. L. A.

"Learning hath gained most by those books by which the Printers have lost."

Fuller—*Holy and the Profane State of Books.*

CONTRIBUTED AND SELECTED ARTICLES

THE MINISTRY OF BOOKS

Those of us whose business is with books ought now and then to be reminded that men do not, and should not, live by words alone. If we are ever tempted to forget that human feeling and the concrete activities of the day's work come before what is said of them, let us be warned by one of Kipling's heroes, Tomlinson. You will remember that after leading a pale parlor life Tomlinson died. The only virtues he could muster as credentials at the gate of St. Peter were those he had got from a book. So he was bundled off to hell. The devil, touched with sympathy, was about to take him in when he discovered that the only real sin he could boast was read of in a book. He was forthwith sent back to earth and commanded to win to worthier sin (or righteousness) before he dare die again. Not even librarians want men to be Tomlinsons. But to say that written words are not our masters is certainly not to deny that they are our best servants.

Books serve at least three important ministries. In the first place, they bring us information. Man starts life more helpless and unknowing than any other domestic animal. What he can possibly learn from his own blundering experience during his three-score years and ten is not one-millionth part of what he must know if he is to live life well. The wind that blows does not make him wise any more than the ravens feed him. He must tap directly the wisdom of his race if he is to see life steadily and see it whole. Within the small compass of twenty-six letters are written down for us the hopes and fears, the knowledge and superstition, the successes and failures of mighty men who buffeted fate before our day. So fully may we draw upon their deposit that there is no situation that need prove wholly new to us. Forwarned, we are thus forearmed. In the literary legacy of others we may learn how to live long, how to grow fat if we are thin, thin

if fat, how to live on 24 hours a day, how to marry if single, how to live happily though married, how to make money, invest it, and how to bear up if we lose it. In short, we have books that tell us anything from how to do wrong safely to how to find God mystically. These books of information enlarge our present with a far-reaching past and with a limitless future, they show us that our job is bound up with the whole cosmic process, and they extend our vision and enlarge our grasp a thousandfold. But for books that tell us how to live, we should soon be living like animals again.

But books do more than merely tell us how to live. They inspire us with the will to use their gift. Information is dead; inspiration is living. Of what man may it not sometimes be said—

"He ate and drank the precious words,
His spirit grew robust;
He knew no more that he was poor,
Nor that his frame was dust.
He danced along the dingy days,
And this bequest of wings
Was but a book. What liberty
A loosened spirit brings!"

John Stuart Mill was reared by a father who tried to make a logic machine of him. Before adolescence he had become a proficient linguist in dead as well as in living tongues and a marvelous thinker; but almost before adolescence was over he had lost, as he tells us in his *Autobiography*, the will to use his vast information. Man delighted not him, no, nor woman either; the world was out of joint, and life had gone stale. And then one day he read some poetry from Wordsworth. It was as if a new pole star had swung into his ken. Zest returned, and he set out on a long life of unremitting usefulness. To its poets and other inspirers the world owes more than it knows or can ever pay. It may be a sonnet at sunrise, or a psalm at noon, or a novel at night; but blessed is

the man who finds the dynamic to touch him to his best.

"Softly I closed the book as in a dream,
And let its echoes linger to redeem
Silence with music, darkness with its
gleam.

"That day I worked no more. I could
not bring

My hands to toil, my thoughts to traf-
ficking.

A new light shone on every common
thing.

"Celestial glories flamed before my gaze.

That day I worked no more. But, to
God's praise,

I shall work better all my other days!"

In books there is magic to touch dry
bones into power and make them function
as a living soul.

In some ideal world perhaps, men would
need no more from books than information
and inspiration; but in this world the min-
istry of books is with these two functions
hardly more than well begun. The special-
ization that civilization imposes upon us
offers inadequate expression to our many-
sided nature. James Harvey Robinson has
recently reminded us in his *Mind in the
Making* that each of us carries four levels
of culture about with him. There is first
the adult civilized person, then the child,
after that the savage, and finally the animal.
We have not outgrown our earlier
stages, but have merely overgrown them.
They are all present and will sooner or later
have their day. We need some harmless
and even fruitful way of giving expression
to these buried selves over which we have
climbed to higher things. A highly im-
portant function of books to modern men
is to sublimate their more primitive im-
pulses and keep them from playing havoc
with the fragile house that civilization has
built for morality. Mrs. Minerva Gump
should have expressed her childish pique
at our esteemed contemporary, the Hon-
orable Andy Gump, by reading the right sort
of novel rather than by actually running
off to her mother. She could thus have de-

serted her husband, grown sorry, and re-
turned without anybody's being either wiser
or worse. The United States Senate should
have found vicarious expression for its re-
cent savage mood toward Japan, and saved
the strained relations and wounded feelings
that have followed its direct expression of
a mood that could have been sublimated.
There is hardly a childish whim, a savage
passion, or an animal rage that we could
not drain harmlessly off through the avenue
of a fitting book. In novels we kill our
enemies without going to jail, marry our
loves without the expense of a license or
the penalty of bigamy, and flatter ourselves
immoderately without a blush of shame or
any loss of respectability. Sublimation is
a necessity in modern life. For we have
grown wise enough to know that to repress
our impulses, however bad they may be, is
not the way to get rid of them. They will
seem to disappear only to reappear in an
hour of weakness, bringing wicked compan-
ions with them, to occupy our house and
drive us out disgraced from our own habi-
tation. Desire, like truth, when crushed
down, will rise again. We must therefore
learn to respect every part of our nature,
and provide some decent expression for even
the child, the savage, and the animal within
our personal gates. Browning caught well
the spirit of this in his Rabbi Ben Ezra.

"Let us not always say

'Spite of this flesh today

I strove, made head, gained ground
upon the whole!"

As the bird wings and sings,

Let us cry 'All good things

Are ours, nor soul helps flesh more,
now, than flesh helps soul!"

In spite of "movies" and jazz, books re-
main for most of us the safest and cheapest
and surest means of sublimating our more
primitive desires and thus keeping our per-
sonalities whole.

When in the tired succession of days
spent with books, books, books, you feel
like crying out that you cannot any longer
live with them, comfort yourselves with the

counter assurance that neither we nor you could long live without them. They give us information, they furnish us inspiration, they offer us sublimation. Friends, we thank thee for a book!

T. V. SMITH.

The University of Chicago.

(Summary of an address delivered before the district meeting of librarians May 8, 1924, Warsaw, Indiana.)

CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

The certification of librarians is becoming more and more a matter of serious consideration on the part of librarians. A recent survey by the Indiana committee on certification, appointed at the last meeting of the Indiana Library Association, brings out some rather startling facts. In at least eleven of the forty-eight states, definite action in favor of certification in some form has been taken, either by law or by a voluntary plan.

The most far-reaching law is that of Wisconsin, passed in 1921, which requires that any librarians, not already employed on January 1, 1923, must have certificates in order to be employed after that date. Four grades of certificates are issued, depending upon the education, experience, and success of the applicant. This law protects those already in the work and creates a definite standard for those entering the profession.

The certification of county librarians is made compulsory by laws in California, Montana, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin; and in Illinois and South Dakota, such appointments must be approved by the Library Extension Commission and the State library commission, respectively.

Voluntary plans of certification are in force in California, Iowa and Minnesota, backed by the state associations; and in New York, a voluntary scheme of certification was adopted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Details of the voluntary plan in South Dakota have not been received. In the voluntary plan, usually, librarians are not required to get certificates but are urged to do so, in order to bring their profession up to the same standards which characterize similar professions.

The California voluntary plan provides for the granting of three classes of certificates, a first class, secondary, and an elementary certificate. In each class two alternatives are given, the first consisting of formal education and experience and the second consisting of less formal education and a longer period of successful experience. The New York plan provides for the granting of Librarian's Professional Certificates of grades A, B and C, and for the Library Worker's Certificates of grades A and B.

The Indiana committee is making a survey of conditions in Indiana and will make its report at the annual meeting of the state association, November 12-14. Any suggestions from Indiana librarians will be most welcome and may be sent either to the office of the Public Library Commission or to the chairman of the committee, Miss Carrie E. Scott, of the Indianapolis Public Library.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A STEPPING-STONE TO KNOWLEDGE

"The place that does
Contain my books, the best companions, is
To me a glorious court, where hourly I
Converse with the old sages and philosophers;

And sometimes for variety, I confer
With kings and emperors, and weigh their
counsels;

Calling their victories, if unjustly got,
Unto strict account; and in my fancy,
Deface their ill-plac'd statutes."

—Fletcher.

Our beloved America displayed her energy and activity when in 1876 some patriots who had her welfare nearest their

hearts made possible a Library Conference at Philadelphia. These far-sighted men appreciated America's need for more and better libraries; they knew that the country, which had so recently celebrated its hundredth birthday, must have as a staff the writings of the past in order to climb the heights of Success in the future.

The American Library Association has met annually since 1876, with the exception of 1878 and 1884, and each year has become stronger and more influential. State associations have been formed as a result. By means of these conferences, ideas are compared and exchanged.

Through this exchange of ideas popular libraries have become more useful and more necessary, and the American public, at last, is beginning to realize the ideals and recognize the necessity of public libraries. There is a vast difference between the old library and the modern one. The old libraries were merely storehouses; they guarded and preserved their books, and stopped there. The modern library not only makes its books accessible to those who wish them, but it also creates a desire for its volumes.

Coleridge once said that "Great books are not within everybody's reach." And it is true that at one time they were not. Within the last few years, however, this deplorable condition has been largely corrected. Modern libraries are trying more and more to aid their clients by classification of books, systematic arrangement, and cataloguing.

Only recently has the library conceived of its duties as extending to the entire community, instead of being limited to those who voluntarily seek them. "The modern library believes it should find a reader for every book on its shelves and provide a book for every reader in the community, and that it should in all cases bring book and reader together." Naturally there was opposition to this change. It came mostly from the English librarians, who attacked the policy of dealing with that part of the

community that does not come to it of its own accord. The opposition, however, does not hamper the broadening of the system in the United States to any great extent, because it has demonstrated its usefulness. Tradition does not play the part in America that it does in England. It is characteristic of Americans to experiment and to struggle for better conditions in everything.

We wonder why librarians strive to please the whole public and seek those who do not voluntarily come to them. We all know that a growth in the trade of a merchant is a direct pecuniary asset, but an increase in circulation does not have a monetary interest for a librarian. The fact is that both are distributors, and both must search out, and comply with, the laws which all distributors obey. It is the librarian's duty to America to satisfy each one's individual need and desire; it is his duty to create a demand for the books that he knows will help those living in his community. The public library of today is a stepping-stone by which Americans can more easily reach the banks of knowledge, and, as a result, prove themselves more useful citizens.

"Libraries are the wardrobes of literature, whence men, properly informed, might bring forth something for ornament, much for curiosity, and more for use."—Dyer.

SARAH LOUISE DILLE,
High School Student, Greensburg, Ind.

"A life which has never known a home—there is tragedy for you. Books are as essential as food itself to satisfactory existence; friends, benedictions on life, to raise living to its nobler reaches; work, a necessity individually, socially. Travel—travel adds to all other experiences. Through travel comes the background for a still richer spirit in the home; every book read takes on a new interest; friendship plumbs new depths, derives new meanings; work adjusts itself to a new sense of values, surer proportions, deeper sources to be drawn upon."

STAFF CONTRIBUTIONS

USE YOUR OWN LIBRARY

Everybody in the United States has access to a library—provided he has the ability to use a good library. Most people have access by right to more than one library. Yet, many people seek library privileges where they have no right to seek them.

We know that any town or city can establish a library by taxation if it wishes to do so. Most cities and a great many towns have so chosen to do. All individuals are taxed to support the Library of Congress and the several state libraries and are entitled, by complying with certain rules, to use the same.

The rub comes where individuals of a town, city, or county that has no local library seek service from a neighboring library. These individuals seem not to realize that they can have as their own by taxation what they are asking from others who are paying a tax for library purposes. Generosity to such individuals soon ceases to be a virtue. They request their neighboring libraries to render service that the state library is intended to render, thus weakening through disuse their state library, which is theirs by right of taxation, and burdening those libraries from which they have no right to ask service.

Of course the state library cannot take the place of a local library. Neither can a neighboring library. Fees cannot take the place of taxes either. If the individuals of a county who are anxious for library service can get it from a neighboring county or city by payment of fees, what likelihood is there of the less anxious citizens ever having any kind of library service? Is it not far better for those who appreciate the value of libraries to work for a local library of their own, convincing their uninformed fellow citizens of the need of a library, than it is for them to seek service at the hands of those who have gone through this process and established good

libraries of *their* own? If the same privilege were not open to all, the established libraries might be expected to give service beyond their taxed area. But those who have no library *can* have one by paying for it, and no town has secured one or can maintain one by any other means.

To be specific in the application of these facts, the Public Library Commission of Indiana recommends that established libraries of the State serve as completely as possible all those who pay taxes to support them. To serve others is a questionable use of the taxpayers' money. If others ask for service, let them look to the State Library, the Public Library Commission, or to their own local taxpayers. One should not feel that he is being denied a right when he is advised not to expect to receive and use what others have bought for their own use.

This is not in conflict with the idea of generosity and co-operation. Libraries throughout the United States, regardless of state lines, recognize the need of inter-library loans of rare and costly books that are to be used by responsible persons for research purposes. But books easily obtainable from the publishers at small cost, and books intended for general reading, should never be requested except where tax-support gives the right to request.

The Indiana State Library lends separate books and small collections of specific books for individual use to persons throughout the state, requiring that the borrowers first fill out and return registration cards. Much research work is done and information is supplied free upon request. Wherever possible such loans are made through a local library, but to patrons on rural routes, loans are sent direct.

The Public Library Commission sends out traveling libraries to all parts of the State in boxes containing fifty or more assorted books per box. These are sent to very small libraries and to communities that have no access to a public library.

Such loans are also made to state aid schools, with the understanding that the books are to be used by the community at large as well as by the schools.

The Commission is also at the service of all who wish to establish good local libraries on a tax basis, holding that what is worth having is worth paying for.

A. R. C.

LETTER TO SMALLER LIBRARIES OF THE STATE

Dear Librarian:

For several years your Public Library Commission has discouraged general loans to public libraries except the newly established ones, making the exception of some with very limited incomes.

Many Indiana libraries face this difficulty of limited incomes but the Commission has made the effort to encourage each one to set the tax rate high enough to meet local needs. But even with increased income the soaring price of books makes an increased rate inadequate.

You have sighed in vain for a fairy wand by which you might touch the purse strings of some citizen and call forth gold to purchase this beautiful book of fairy tales, that book on gardening for the man who rides his hobby in his own dooryard, the book you know would interest the one-armed ex-soldier who haunts your reading room, and Oh, so many, many more! We know all about that process of boiling down book lists to fit the fund.

But, we must keep in mind that this increased price of books places them beyond reach of the individual purse and readers must depend more and more upon the public libraries. And in this dilemma your Commission may render a special service, by loan in small lots, of books upon specified subjects or recent books needed for special readers.

Many of you have borrowed collections for the use of women's clubs, but why not

try collections for arousing interest in special subjects?

Have you been inspired to have a display of books to illustrate some topic of interest, and found that your shelves could not supply enough books to make a showing? Next time try your P. L. C.

Have you planned a vacation reading course and been unable to supply the demand you created? Call on your P. L. C.

Have you groups of boys interested in science and invention for whom you have "nothing new under the sun?" Do not neglect these young Edisons; use the P. L. C.

This calls to mind an article regarding the work of the Wisconsin Library Commission which appeared some time ago under the caption, "Feeding the Hungry by Parcel Post." Like Wisconsin, Indiana's communities may be served by the Commission in like manner with table d'hôte meals or a la carte. To some go a meal of well selected fiction, non-fiction, and juvenile books; to others, the special collections of food for thought.

This service of the Commission in no wise conflicts with that of the State Library, for theirs is for the reader who wants "a bite to eat." The State Library is for the individual in search of particular information and the loan is limited in time. The Commission makes all loans for three months, under the usual rule of payment of transportation. Under certain circumstances, and if books are not needed elsewhere, they may be renewed.

We list at this time a few of the books the Commission can loan. Among them may be some which many of Indiana's library patrons have been denied the privilege of examining.

Adcock & Hoppe. Gods of modern Grub Street

Beveridge. The state of the nation

Bok. The man from Maine

Carpenter. Mexico

Cook. Fifty years on the old frontier

Crothers. The cheerful giver

Crum. Guide to religious pageantry

Dayton. Book of entertainments and the-
atricals
Drinkwater. Outline of literature. 3 vol.
East. Mankind at the crossroads
Faris. Seeing the middle west
Franck. Wanderings in northern China
Gruenberg, ed. These United States
Harding. Peonies in the little garden
Harris. My book and heart
Hendrick. Life and letters of Walter H.
Page. 2 vol.
Hildebrand. Blue water
Hornaday. Minds and manners of wild ani-
mals
Johnson. Camera trails in Africa
Kent. The great game of politics
Lane. Letters of Franklin K. Lane
Lewisohn. Upstream
MacLean. Heroes of the farthest north and
farthest south
Niles. Casual wanderings in Ecuador
Orpen. Outline of art. 2 vol.
Ossendowski. Beasts, men and gods
Pack. Trees as good citizens
Paine. Mark Twain's letters. 2 vol.
Papini. Life of Christ
Parker. Ports and happy places
Peters. Diet for children
Phelps. As I like it
Pupin. From immigrant to inventor
Robinson, J. H. Humanizing of knowledge
Robinson, M. L. Juvenile story writing
Shay. Contemporary one-act plays: Ameri-
can
Slosson. Chats on science
Tarbell. In the footsteps of the Lincolns
Thomson. Outline of science. 4 vol.
Van Dyke. Companionable books
Van Doren. Contemporary American nov-
elists
Van Loon. Story of the Bible
Werner. Barnum
Weirick. From Whitman to Sandburg in
American poetry
Wiggam. New decalogue of science
Wiggin. My garden of memory

TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPT.,
Public Library Commission.

THE PULITZER AWARDS

The Pulitzer awards for 1923-1924, being of interest to librarians, are as follows:

"The Able McGlaughlins," Margaret Wil-
son, *Harper*.

"From Immigrant to Inventor," Michael
Pupin, *Scribner*.

"New Hampshire," Robert Frost, *Holt*.

"Hell-Bent Fer Heaven," Hatcher
Hughes, *Harper*.

"The American Revolution: A Constitu-
tional Interpretation," Charles Howard Mc-
Ilvain, *Macmillan*.

"The Able McGlaughlins" that received the award because it was adjudged "the best novel presenting the wholesome atmosphere of American life" also was the winner in the Harper Prize Novel contest. The best novel, poem ("New Hampshire"), biography ("From Immigrant to Inventor"), play ("Hell Bent fer Heaven") each receive \$1,000. "The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation" received the \$2,000 award as being "the best book of the year upon the history of the United States."

A Librarian's Creed

"I believe in books: in the power of books to teach, the gift of books to inspire, the efficacy of books to restore and give joy.

"I dedicate myself today to my opportunities for helping my fellows to know and love books: to learn from books knowledge of themselves; to seek in books refreshment and laughter; to find in books spiritual springs of action and hope."

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations. *From the "Second Inaugural Address."*

Jacob Piatt Dunn

All the libraries in the State of Indiana will mourn the death of Jacob Piatt Dunn. He was the first President of the Public Library Commission, serving in that capacity from 1899 to 1914. His membership continued until 1918. His interest in the work of the Commission was always keen and devoted. He was a warm friend of libraries and writers. He did much to put the State Library on a firm foundation. He was the Librarian for four years, 1889-1893. The whole state knows of his interest in and knowledge of the history of Indiana. His "Indiana, A Redemption from Slavery" in the Commonwealth Series, has been recognized as a standard authority.

It should never be forgotten that Mr. Dunn knew much about the Indians and their language. Most people know little about them, and that about their scalping and fighting. He loved their myths, legends and history. He had knowledge of their great chieftains (and there were great ones), like Tecumtha and Little Turtle. Everybody should read his "True Indian Stories".

The early French settlers always drew Mr. Dunn's attention. He wrote about them with interest and fascination. Mr. Dunn wrote more about this Commonwealth than any other author. Local history was not, however, the only subject of his reading and thought. He was profoundly attracted to the whole field of history and literature. He was a lover of good books. The State ought to honor such men more than it does.

Mr. Dunn was very fond of discussing books and articles on literature, history, science, politics and religion. The schools and libraries of Indiana have never had a more enthusiastic, sympathetic friend than Jacob P. Dunn.

THE EDITOR'S OWN

Librarians minister chiefly to the minds and hearts of people. Lady Macbeth asked her physician, "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?" Librarians recognize their responsibility to serve minds of all kinds, in sickness and in health and in various moods: books are selected for hospitals, for jails, for homes, for the out-of-doors; also, for different occupations and trades, for different professions and artistic interests; also, for different ages and conditions of people, as graded lists for boys and girls, finely illustrated books for children, adventure stories and stories of school and college for adolescent boys and girls, informational books of varied difficulty for all seekers after knowledge, large type books for those who wish them, and books written in the Braille point system for those who are blind. This does not complete the list of diverse types of service which librarians have obligated themselves to render to the minds of their patrons. The list is multiplied by the different languages which our patrons speak and read, not merely as immigrants or foreign born, but also as scholars. Every mood must have its need supplied by a story, an essay, a drama, a poem, a treatise, a book of fine art, or a book or magazine of humor. Does not this responsibility of serving "many men of many minds" call urgently for well-educated, humanity-loving and understanding librarians?

Boys and girls, young men and young women are invited to consider librarianship as a possible vocation through which they may render to their fellowmen a service that is gratefully received, though not as yet adequately supported in most places. It is a service that is not limited to any one sect, party or race; it is for all the people, young and old, continuously. The public library as a social institution is economical, or Benjamin Franklin would not have founded the first circulating library in America; or is broadly beneficent or Andrew Carnegie would not have spent millions in establishing libraries throughout the United States and in foreign countries. It offers a field of service that may well suit the spirit and prove the powers of the best hearts and minds among us.

Arthur R. Curry

NOTES FOR LIBRARIANS

A. L. A. Headquarters office has been moved from the Chicago Public Library to the ninth floor of the John Crerar Library building, 86 East Randolph Street. The Booklist editorial staff and those in charge of sales and subscriptions and the stock of A. L. A. publications will remain at the old address, 78 East Washington Street.

"Seventeen and the Reference Librarian," by Lucile F. Fargo, librarian of the North Central High School Library, Spokane, Washington, which was originally printed in the Educational Review, has been reprinted by A. L. A.

Trade Catalogs. Many publishers, book supply houses and binderies send general and special catalogs to libraries. Wise librarians will distinguish between these and selected lists to aid in choice of books for purchase. The trade catalog is, of course, intended to sell books, not select them.

Indiana Teacher. No. 1, vol. I of this magazine has recently come to our office. It contains interesting news items concerning education in the state, editorial comment from open-minded men and women, and a teacher's forum. This should surely be in every library in the state.

The United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. John J. Tigert, called a National Conference on Home Education for May 7 at the University of Minnesota in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations held in St. Paul.

A conference on Children's Reading has been held annually for twenty years in Grand Rapids, Mich. At the meeting on May 3d the subject was "National and Race Prejudice: Should Children's Books Encourage or Discourage Respect and Friendly Feelings for the Peoples of Other Nations and Races." This question of the international effect of children's books was discussed from the point of view of the mothers, of the native Europeans, and of the public library.

Children's Book Week, Nov. 9-15, 1924. Not a bit too early to begin plans for observance of this week.

Fiction Catalog. Another section of the H. W. Wilson Standard Catalogs has been issued. It is edited by Corrine Bacon, formerly editor of the A. L. A. Booklist. It contains a selected list of 2,350 of the best novels for public libraries, 750 of which are starred for first purchase. Arrangement is by author and title, with subject index. This is an invaluable check list for discarding or replacements. Price one dollar. Additional copies on thin paper, in lots of ten or more, twenty cents each.

The Gold Star List. A new edition of the list of American Fiction, 1821-1924; five hundred titles classified by subject, with notes. Published by the Public Library of Syracuse, N. Y. Price twenty cents.

Carnegie Corporation. Grants amounting to \$26,000 for the current fiscal year were made to the American Library Association recently by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. These grants were for the following five items: Temporary Library Training board, \$2,000; a survey, \$7,500; a study of libraries and adult education, \$6,000; a general editor and proof reader, \$3,000; A. L. A. Headquarters, rent and moving expenses, \$7,500.

The Library Manual for High Schools of Indiana contains a list of the best books on all subjects. Although compiled primarily for high schools of the state, it is equally useful in book selection for public libraries. A supplement will be published this summer.

American Public Library, by Arthur E. Bostwick. Appleton, 1923, \$3.00. A new and revised edition of the book first published in 1910. It contains valuable information on technical and professional subjects and a discussion of the place of the library in the civic development of the country.

Book Mending. "Better Methods and Materials in Book Mending," by Zana K. Miller, published in the April number of *Public Libraries*, has been reprinted by Library Bureau. It may be obtained free from them.

Home Education Reading Courses, published by the U. S. Bureau of Education, are worth having in the library.

Public Libraries for May is an unusually good number. Of course, it goes without saying that this publication should be in every library not only for the personal use of the librarian, but for that of the library board and patrons of the library. Does it find a place on the reading table of your library?

Mr. Henry S. Canby, editor of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*, has resigned. This publication has been taken over by the Curtis Publishing Company with the intention of making it more popular. It is understood that Mr. Canby is about to launch a new *Literary Review* with the same attractive and informing book sections as contained in the one with which he has so recently been connected. Librarians will look forward to the first issue.

"HUMANIZING OF KNOWLEDGE"

A wider interest in a variety of subjects for reading has been evinced in several of the largest library centers the past year.

The Los Angeles library says its most striking gain was in applied Christianity and religious education. The two books circulated most widely were a life of Christ and a book on etiquette.

Chicago public library reports long waiting lists for two books on religion with biography, drama, and travel next. A revival in Shakespeare was one of the most interesting features of the year's circulation. Radio books were in great demand.

Etiquette, home building, vocations, re-

ligion, radio and sports led in demand among St. Louis library patrons.

Washington, D. C.'s largest circulation was in translation, biographies, drama, psycho-analysis, modern poetry, and home economics.

Fiction holds its own in library circulation but these other subjects are attracting pronounced interest.

Circulation of books on art and music have surpassed all previous records.

Several reasons are assigned for the increase in popularity of more serious books.

The book and art review pages of newspapers and the activity of the many organizations interested in the study and popularization of music and art are playing a large part in creating the demand for these books. The Federation of music clubs has home, school and community projects of greater interest than ever before, and radio is being used to broadcast lectures on art.

The war gave us new world interests, and the war library service undoubtedly gave a great impetus to books in technology and the trades.

Scientific subjects and others formerly considered the realm of the special reader or scholar have been made intelligible and interesting for the "average" reader, and have met with instant welcome and popularity. Perhaps we are now ushering in the era of the humanizing of knowledge. —From "Illinois Libraries."

SOURCES OF LIBRARY SUPPLIES

The April number of the *Occurrent* contained the announcement that a revised list of "Library Supplies" would appear in the July number. Suggestions were forthcoming. Finally a few letters were sent out and the replies to these brought forth some excellent suggestions. Do give the rest of us the benefit of your experience! The list will appear in the October number. Help to make it a real directory of "Library Supplies."

GLAD TO NOTE

In looking over the things in print that came to his desk, the editor is glad to note:

That H. G. Wells tells school teachers that they are "shy and retiring souls who ought to buck up and take hold of the world, for they are the most important people in the whole civilized community." He went on to say, "I want to teach shamelessness to school teachers. I want to teach them arrogance and aggression. A lot of them seem unconscious of the amount and range of their functions." Some such statement is needed periodically in the field of teaching and needed, too, in the field of library work.—Adopted. *Publishers' Weekly*, April 5, 1924.

That radio lectures in combination with correspondence home study courses will practically bring the universities to our homes.

In the nation-wide vote of the *International Book Review* on the ten best books of the century, the largest number of votes went to H. G. Wells' *Outline of History*.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Georgia State Library Commission reporting the progress of library work in Georgia.

The McCormick Seminary Alumni Booklist. It is a reader's guide for ministers, containing specific recommendations and running comment by members of the faculty on the books they have been most pleased with. There are people in every community who will be glad to see this booklist monthly. Price, 35 cents a year. Editor and publisher: John F. Lyons, Librarian, 2330 N. Halstead St., Chicago.

Mrs. Paul Paine, the librarian of the Syracuse, New York, Public Library, has made an interesting map of Good Stories. It can be obtained in the following sizes: 18x24 in. at \$3.00; 8x11 in. at 50 cents, and small size suitable for book mark or book list, 500 for \$2.50. Miss Wade of the Anderson Public Library has used the

small size successfully by printing on the back a list of some of the stories to be found in that library.

A letter from Miss Nina McAllister, Secretary of the Bureau of Public Discussion of the Extension Division of Indiana University, writes that they have for distribution to public libraries of the state fifty package libraries on Industrial Disputes and on World Peace.

Mrs. Isley, librarian of the Boonville Public Library, calls our attention to the following:

"The problem of suitable containers for sending books to the country stations has been a great one with us until we conceived the idea of having them made from galvanized tin.

Our boxes are made 12 inches wide, 10 inches deep and 18 inches long, and will hold between 30 and 35 books, varying of course, with the size. They have handles riveted on each end, making them easy to lift and have lids with made-in hinges. A flap for a small padlock makes the contents quite safe. They were made by a local tinner at a cost of \$2.00 each and being light in weight, dust-proof and water-proof, they can be carried about without injury to the books. During bad weather we make exchange by mail at a very nominal cost."

Reader's Ink, a monthly leaflet issued by the Indianapolis Public Library.

That we receive exchange library bulletins from several state library commissions and from many large public libraries.

The program of staff meetings throughout winter and spring at Fort Wayne Public Library.

That a \$2,000 order for books was voted at a recent board meeting at Evansville.

The gift of Mr. Frederick Melcher to the Riley Hospital Children's Library.

FREE LIST

The books here listed will be sent by the Public Library Commission to libraries in Indiana making requests for same and agreeing to return postage.

- Abbott. Immigrant and the community. 1917
- Arnold and James. The agricultural index. 1920
- Aldrich. On the edge of the war zone. c1917
- Arnold. Essays in criticism. 1896
- Autobiography of a happy woman. 1915
- Bacon. Beauty for ashes. 1914
- Balderston. Laundering. 1914
- Baring. Around the world in any number of days. 1914
- . Mainsprings of Russia. 1914
- Barres. The faith of France. 1918
- Bates. American literature. 1898
- Benton. Living on a little. 1908
- Bevier. Home economics movement. 1906
- Bing. The country weekly. 1917
- Bradley. The Goths. 1896
- Brisco. Fundamentals of salesmanship. 1918
- Burke. Conciliation. 1896
- Burckhardt. Civilization of the Renaissance. 1898
- Butterick Publishing Co. The dressmaker. Bynner. The new world.
- Camp. Book of college sports. 1895
- Carlton. One way out. 1911
- Chandler. Aspects of modern drama. 1911
- Charters. Teaching the common branches. 1913
- Clark. New way around the world. 1902
- . Old homes of new Americans. 1913
- Clarke. Little Democracy. 1918
- Conn. Bacteria, yeasts and molds. c1903
- Crane. Adventures in common sense. 1916
- . Looking glass. 1917
- Creevey. Daughter of the Puritans. 1916
- Crow. Harriet B. Stowe. 1917
- Curtis. Making of a housewife. 1904
- Davies. Autobiography of a super-tramp. 1917
- Dean. Our schools in war time and after. c1918
- . The worker and the state. 1910
- DeForest. Short history of art. c1881
- DeVries. Plant-breeding. 1907
- Dewey. Schools of tomorrow. c1915
- Dickinson. Greek view of life. 1906
- Dowden. French literature. 1898
- Dunn. Community and the citizen. 1909
- Egan. Ten years near the German frontier. c1919
- Eliot. Education for efficiency. c1909
- Farmer. Boston cooking school cook book. 1905; 1913; 1914; 1915
- Field & Nearing. Community civics. 1916
- Fiske. Challenge of the country. 1912
- Foght. American rural schools. 1912
- . Rural teacher and his work. 1918
- Forbush. Boy problem. 1907
- Franklin. Memoirs of the life and writings of Benjamin Franklin.
- Frederick. New housekeeping. 1914
- Galsworthy. Inn of tranquillity. 1913
- Gerstenberg. Principles of business. 1918
- Getting a wrong start. 1915
- Gibbs. Household textiles. c1912
- Gissing. By the Ionian sea. 1917
- Glenn. Some Colonial mansions. V. 2
- Gooch. History of our time. 1885-1911. c1911
- Graham. Russia in 1916. 1917
- Green. Oxford studies. 1901
- Gregory. Checking the waste. c1911
- Griffis. Romance of conquest. c1899
- Guerber. Legends of Switzerland. 1899
- Hale. Dramatists of today. 1911
- . James Russell Lowell. c1901
- Harland. Housekeeper's week. 1908
- . Eve's daughters.

- Hazen. Europe since 1915. 1910
 Heathcote. Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Rackets and fives. 1907
 Henderson. Short history of Germany. 1919
 Henry. Feeds and feeding. c1898
 Herrick. First aid to young housekeepers. 1900
 ———. Liberal living on narrow means. 1890
 ———. What to eat and how to serve it. 1918
 Higginson. Old Cambridge. 1900
 Hill. Rebuilding of Europe. 1917
 Hobbs & Elliott. Gasoline automobile. 1915
 Holt. Care and feeding of children. 1916
 Huard. My home in the field of honor. c1916
 ———. My home in the field of mercy. c1917
 Hueffer. Musical studies. 1880
 Huneker. Mezzotints in modern music. 1899
 Hungerford. Modern railroad. 1912
 Hunt. The young farmer. 1913
 Johnston. Private life of the Romans. 1907
 Kirkland. Short history of England. 1898
 Knight. Food and its functions. 1901
 Kuhns. Great poets of Italy. 1903
 Latimer. France in the XIX century. 1899
 ———. Italy in the 19th century. 1898
 Laughlin. Complete home. 1907
 McClurg. In times like these. 1917
 McClure. My autobiography. c1914
 Mann. Beginnings in agriculture. 1913
 Maryon. How the garden grew. 1900
 Matthews. Study of the drama. c1910
 Mauclair. French impressionists. (1860-1900)
 Maxwell. If I were twenty-one. 1915
 Middleton. Road together. 1916
 Montgomery. Leading facts of French history. c1903
 Moore. Modern painting. 1898
 Morley. Rocking horse. c1919
 Morris. Household science and arts. c1912
 Moulton. World literature. 1915
 Mumford. Dawn of character. 1914
 Noble. Russia and the Russians. 1901
 Osborne. The family house. 1910
 Parloa. Home economics. 1898
 ———. Home economics. 1910
 Patton. Home and school sewing. 1901
 Pelham. Outlines of Roman history. 1907
 Plunkett. Rural life problems. 1912
 Porter. Greatest books in the world. 1917
 Priestman. Art and economy. 1908
 Prudden. Dust and its dangers. 1905
 Radcliffe. Schools and masters of sculpture. 1894
 Richards. The cost of food. 1910
 ———. The cost of food. 1913
 ———. Cost of living. 1905
 Richardson. The woman who spends. 1910
 ———. The woman who spends. 1913
 Roberts. The farmstead. 1911
 Robinson. Modern civic art. 1904
 Ross. Changing America. 1912
 ———. Foundations of sociology. 1912
 Scott. Increasing human efficiency. 1912
 Shepperd. Laundry work. 1909
 Singmaster. Martin Luther. 1917
 Smith. China in convulsion. 1901
 Springstead. Expert waitress. c1894
 Taylor. Man behind the bars. 1914
 Towne. Social problems. 1918
 Velasquez. Pronouncing dictionary of the Spanish and English languages. 1878
 Wakeman & Heller. Scientific sewing and garment cutting. 1898
 Walcott. Java and her neighbors. 1914
 Warren. Elements of agriculture. 1913
 Washburne. Study of child life. 1907
 Wendell. Literary history of America. 1901
 Whitlock. Forty years of it. 1914
 Williams & Fisher. Elements of the theory and practice of cookery. 1913
 Wolfe. Literary haunts and homes. c1898
 Woodberry. America in literature. 1913
 ———. Ralph Waldo Emerson. 1907
 Woolman. Sewing course for teachers. 1913
 Zueblin. American municipal problems. 1918

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES

Butler. A special farmers' corner has been arranged at the public library.

Cambridge City. An exhibition of the paintings of Randolph La Salle Coats was made during the first week of April.

Crawfordsville. A series of book talks have been held from time to time with success.

Elwood. A station has been established on the south side of the city. It will be open twice a week for two hours.

Evansville. A loan fund to be used by librarians in case of sickness or for educational work is to be established by the staff of the Evansville Public Library.

Fairmount. On March 21st a benefit program for the public library netted a considerable sum for books.

Fort Wayne-Allen County. A site for the new branch building at New Haven is being planned. The building will cost approximately \$10,000. Harlan is the first branch to have a building of its own.

Fowler-Benton County. Celebrated Indiana Library Week with an art exhibit.

Greensburg. The Rosary Club was received by the library board May 1st.

Indianapolis. A union index of private technical and scientific libraries is being compiled. This will supply a need for reference to rare books which private owners usually are willing to lend to students. Persons possessing such libraries are urged to co-operate with the public library's technical department.

A special training course for instruction in children's literature and administration of children's departments, consisting of twenty-four lessons is being given to a selected group on the staff by Miss Carrie Scott.

Jasonville. The new public library was open to the residents of Jasonville for inspection on May 1, 2, and 3. On Monday, May 5, the books were available for circulation. The children especially have manifested a great deal of interest and have fully justified Supt. O'Dell's comment about their desire for books. Mrs. Marshall Barrick, the librarian, has visited all the grades, talking to the children on the care and use of the books. A summer reading course is being conducted.

Kokomo. The local library staff under the leadership of Mrs. Sollenberger has organized a club with a view to acquiring wider knowledge of the arts and sciences.

Logansport. A new Dodge book wagon with all the latest equipment will be a decided improvement over the old one which was destroyed in a garage fire.

Madison. Instruction in the use of the library has been given to Junior high school pupils.

Shelbyville. A branch library is to be opened in the east part of the city and deposit stations placed in the manufacturing plants.

Sullivan. In co-operation with the national movement for observing Girl's Week, the public library called attention to books of interest to girls.

Vevay. A get-together meeting of station librarians was held in the library auditorium April 16th.

"Recent years have brought about enormous changes in the publishing scene and the life of the mind in America. Our history is more searching, our biography more critical, our fiction more veracious, and our verse more alive."

The Nation, April 16, 1924.

PERSONALS

Miss Kathleen Adams will take charge of the children's work at the West Side Library in Evansville, and Miss Frances Atkinson will have charge of the same work at the East Side Library.

Miss Hazel Burk has been appointed librarian of the Spencer Public Library. Miss Blanche Barr, who formerly had charge of the library, was forced to give up the work on account of ill health.

Miss Mary Chambers of the Jennings County Public Library was recently married to Mr. Robert Ketcham.

Miss Alice M. Dougan, assistant librarian of Purdue University Library, has resigned to become editor of the *Reader's Guide*.

Miss Nellie Gorrell, librarian of the Avon Public Library, was recently married and has resigned from the library. Miss Mary Denny has been appointed to take her place.

Miss Georgie A. McAfee, for several years in charge of the Extension work in the Evansville Public Library, has accepted the position of librarian of the public library at Lima, Ohio.

Miss Jane Orr of Newburg has been appointed to a position in the Evansville Public Library.

Miss Edith Thompson, formerly of the Frankfort Public Library, has accepted a position as assistant in the Purdue University Library.

All Souls Unitarian Church, Indianapolis, was the scene of a very pretty quiet function when Mr. Arthur R. Curry, Secretary of the Public Library Commission, and Miss Marguerite Lewis, Assistant in the Department of History and Archives of the State Library, plighted their troth in the presence of a small number of friends.

The church was decorated with baskets of spring flowers and Miss Anna Poucher, organist, played a program of bridal music preceding the ceremony which included "Venetian Love Song" and "The Rosary," and Mrs. Norman Schneider sang "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" and "I Love You Truly." Miss Poucher played the wedding march from Lohengrin for the entry of the bridal couple and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" for the recessional. During the ceremony she played "To a Wild Rose."



